



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 31, NUMBER 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 4, 1961

## United Europe Is Shaping Up

Rising Cooperation Based On Thriving Trade

A hundred years from now, what will historians write about the 1960's? It is entirely possible that the big story of our era may be the growth and development of the European Economic Community.

FOR centuries, men have tried to bring Western Europe under a single government.

Two thousand years ago, Caesar's legions extended Roman power for a time from sunny Italy up through the dark forests of Gaul (France) to the remote, fog-shrouded island of Britain.

During the Middle Ages, Charlemagne, King of the Franks, ruled for a period over an empire extending from the Pyrenees Mountains to present-day Denmark.

In later times, 2 dictators—Napoleon Bonaparte of France and Adolf Hitler of Germany—briefly held sway over much of Europe's mainland.

All these attempts to unify Western Europe were based on military power. When the conquering armies finally withdrew or were defeated in battle, the empires they had supported crumbled away.

Today the dream of unifying Western Europe is again bright. But, for the first time, armed power

The center spread of this paper (which can be removed and used for bulletin board display) consists of a large color map and background story of Europe. Because of space required for this feature, certain regular articles have been omitted. They will be resumed next week.

is not the major weapon by which this goal is being sought. Instead, trade and other peaceful means of cooperation are being used to bring together the lands of Western Europe.

To what extent actual unification will be brought about is impossible to say at this time—but the movement toward that goal has made tremendous progress in the past dozen years. Its effects will be felt in many ways during the years immediately ahead—in political developments, in the cold war, and in changing patterns of global trade. Out of the cooperative projects now under way may conceivably come a United States of Europe.

(Continued on page 2)



U. S. TEACHER in Peace Corps leaves school in Ghana with students after day's lessons are done

## Big Tasks for the Peace Corps

Several Hundred Members Are Now Overseas

"You'll be watched as no Americans abroad have ever been watched before. . . . In some places, Peace Corpsmen will be the first Americans who have arrived without guns on their shoulders. . . . Foreigners think we're fat, dumb, and happy over here. They don't think we have the stuff to make personal sacrifices for our way of life. You must show them."

SARGENT SHRIVER, head of the U. S. Peace Corps, made this statement late last summer to the first group of American volunteers sent abroad by his agency. Most of them were en route to the African nation of Ghana, where they are now serving as high school teachers. In that country, as in many other African lands, comparatively few local residents are well enough educated for such work.

At present, the Peace Corps has approximately 750 members, including about 400 already overseas. By next June, total membership is expected to reach 2,300.

To which foreign countries have the volunteers been sent? What are some of their jobs?

By the latter part of November, there were Peace Corps workers in Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, St. Lucia (an island of the British West Indies), and Tanganyika.

• Some of those in Chile are

teaching improved methods of raising crops and livestock. Others give instructions on health, first aid, and child care.

• Similar work is under way in Colombia, and road building is to be another important job there.

• The American teachers in Ghana, mentioned previously, work in 27 different schools scattered throughout the nation.

• Volunteers in Nigeria are teaching both at high school and at college levels.

• Those in Pakistan teach, serve as hospital assistants, help on construction projects, and demonstrate improved farming methods.

• Teaching is likewise one of the main duties of Peace Corps members in the Philippines. Many of the young Americans are helping Filipino instructors to step up the quality of spoken English in areas where the language has become mixed with local dialects.

• Health work, teaching, farm improvement, and forest planting are among activities of volunteers on the island of St. Lucia.

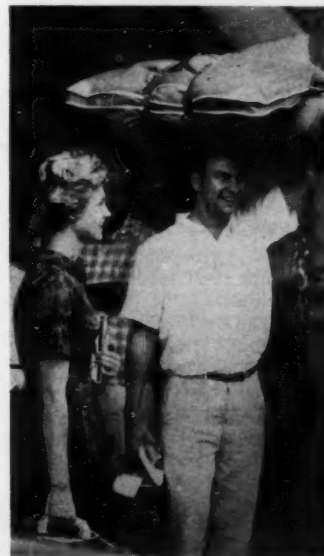
• In Tanganyika, planning and construction of roads is the major task.

Peace Corps volunteers are, of course, sent only to countries whose governments have asked for them. In carrying out their jobs, they are expected to cooperate closely with local people.

### How did the Corps originate?

While campaigning for the Presidency last year, John Kennedy advocated such a program—aimed at showing our interest in the advancement of underdeveloped countries. Others had mentioned the idea earlier, but Mr. Kennedy did much to focus attention on it. Soon after becoming Chief Executive, he issued an order setting up the Peace Corps on a temporary basis.

A permanent organization, under general supervision of the Secretary of State, was established by (Concluded on page 6)



TWO MEMBERS of Peace Corps ready for duty in Pakistan

# United Europe

(Continued from page 1)

**European Community.** The group around which plans for Western European unity revolve is the European Economic Community (EEC). Its members are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg. These countries are also referred to as the "Inner Six," and the "Common Market."

The European Economic Community came into existence on January 1, 1958. Its task is to merge the economies of member nations. It is headed by a 9-member

**Working together.** Soon a number of cooperative groups were formed in Europe. Among them were:

(1) *The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).* Set up in 1948, it included the European countries taking part in the Marshall Plan, and played a leading role in steering its members onto paths of cooperation. It encouraged people of member nations to think of themselves as Europeans rather than as Frenchmen, Germans, etc.

[Last October, this group changed its name to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The United

get coal from nearby mines just across the border in France rather than having to secure it from more distant points in the German Ruhr Valley. As a result, production and shipping costs are cut, and with them the price of steel.

Today, steel production within these nations has more than doubled. The countries involved have found that their coal and steel industries are operating on a more profitable basis than ever before.

**Common Market.** So well did these projects work that the 6 nations of the Iron and Steel Community went a step further and set up the Common Market.

**Its benefits.** The effect of this Common Market within its member nations has already been spectacular. During the 4 years that the program has been in existence, the region has experienced an unparalleled prosperity.

In 1960, the total output of goods and services in the European Community went up 7% (as compared to an increase of less than 3% in the United States). Industrial production increased 12%, exports rose 18%, and total imports shot up 22%.

By lowering trade barriers, the European Community has made it possible for producers to sell their goods in a much larger market. (There are 170,000,000 people in the area as a whole.)

For the consumer, the Common Market has meant a wider variety of goods from which to choose and—for the most part—lower prices. For the entire region, the Common Market has reduced unemployment to a minimum.

The most difficult problem confronting the European Community is agriculture. The Common Market goal is to achieve as free a trade in farm products as in industrial goods. At present, little progress has been made in reducing barriers designed to protect each country's farmers. Unless some progress can be made soon in this area, further advances on the industrial side may be held up in the months ahead.

**Britain's bid.** So successful has been the Common Market in stimulating trade that Great Britain, reversing a policy of many years, has applied for admission. Talks are now going on in Brussels to define the terms under which Britain may enter the European Community.

Up to now, the British have remained aloof from close trading ties with the nations on the continent of Europe. For many years, they looked to their overseas colonies for the trade that meant prosperity. With the granting of freedom to many of these lands, Britain promoted close trading ties in the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of Britain and most of her former possessions.

But Britain's economy has been sluggish in recent years. During the time that the European Community's share of world exports has gone up 20%, Britain's share has dropped 4%. Whereas individually the nations now in the EEC were not able to turn out goods cheaply enough to compete with British producers in the past, they are now in a position to compete effectively with the English and other exporting nations.

**Free Trade group.** To meet the competition of the Common Market, the British helped to set up the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1959. Other members of this rival trade group, also called the "Outer Seven," are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Austria, and Switzerland.

This organization aims to reduce tariffs among its members with the eventual goal of permitting them to trade freely with one another. So far, it has not done nearly as much along this line as the Common Market, and its members are

## COMMON MARKET TRADE PICTURE



IF THEY ALL WORK TOGETHER  
THEY WOULD HAVE....

1,285,565 Sq. Mi.

AREA

POPULATION

NATIONAL INCOME

TOTAL IMPORTS

PURCHASES

TOTAL EXPORTS

SALES

BY COMPARISON, THE  
UNITED STATES HAS....

3,615,218 Sq. Mi.

196,000,000

\$477,500,000,000

\$23,327,000,000

From all these lands \$3,957,893,000

\$27,300,000,000

To all these lands \$5,912,083,000

Latest figures available

IN TRADE, European nations are joining hands to develop a large industrial market free of tariffs

ber commission (whose President is Walter Hallstein of West Germany) with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

**Its beginnings.** The cooperation which forms the basis of the European Economic Community really started soon after World War II. At that time, Western Europe lay devastated. Bridges were down, railroad lines and highways were marked with bomb craters, and industrial centers were in ruins.

It was then that U. S. Secretary of State George Marshall proposed a program of reconstruction. Participating nations would aid one another and would be helped by the United States. The program, which started in 1948, was called the Marshall Plan, and later was known as the European Recovery Program.

During the next few years, America sent large amounts of farm equipment, fertilizer, and industrial machinery to Western Europe. Equally important, these lands went to work to help one another, thereby setting the pattern for future cooperation.

States and Canada, plus 18 lands in Europe, are members. Henceforth, the organization will coordinate aid to underdeveloped lands around the world besides promoting economic cooperation within Europe and between that region and North America.]

(2) *Benelux.* Under this 1948 arrangement, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg agreed to eliminate tariffs on goods exchanged among themselves. For economic purposes, the borders separating these small countries no longer exist.

(3) *The European Iron and Steel Community.* Under this project, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux nations merged their coal and steel industries in 1952.

A committee representing the 6 countries has sweeping powers to run the coal and steel production for the entire area. It can close down inefficient plants, and offer the employees jobs elsewhere.

Cooperation has brought great benefits. For example, steel factories in southern Germany now

Beginning in 1958, they agreed to reduce trade barriers among member nations according to a carefully planned schedule. By the end of this year, a 30% reduction of tariffs will have been carried out on industrial goods moving among these countries. Reductions will continue until—by 1970 at the latest—business among these 6 lands will be as free and unrestricted as the commerce that goes on in our nation among the 50 states.

By the end of this year, all quota restrictions on industrial goods among the 6 member countries will have been abolished—8 years ahead of the original schedule. (Quota restrictions set limits on how much of a particular product one nation will permit to enter its country from another land.)

At the same time, the Common Market countries have agreed to charge the identical tariff rates on goods from outside their areas. These rates have already been set, and will go into effect by stages during the next few years.



not cooperating in charging the same tariff rates against outside countries—as the Common Market nations plan to do.

This aspect of the agreement appealed to Britain. She was thereby allowed to retain her special trading arrangements with the Commonwealth countries.

When it became plain, however, that membership in the European Free Trade Association was not stimulating Britain's trade as she had hoped, she applied for membership in the European Economic Community. Great Britain's welfare depends on a thriving trade. Unless she can sell her manufactured products abroad, she cannot secure the funds to buy essential food and raw materials that must be obtained outside her borders.

**British debate.** Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain feels that if his country is to prosper, it must join the Common Market. He has strong support among his countrymen.

Some Britons, though, oppose the move on the ground that Commonwealth ties will be weakened, and Britain's global influence lessened. Some Britishers also are against the closer political ties with Common Market lands and the "watering down" of British authority that membership in the European Economic Community might bring.

Leaders of the Commonwealth nations generally oppose Britain's bid to join the Common Market. As a member of that group, Britain would have to put tariffs on a wide variety of goods from the Commonwealth that now enter Britain without a duty. Commonwealth leaders fear that such tariffs would severely cut their sales.

The British hope they can win special concessions that will enable them to join the Common Market while continuing to give preferential treatment to their Commonwealth partners. This question is now being threshed out at Brussels.

Denmark and Ireland have also applied for Common Market membership, and Norway may do so. Sweden, Austria, and Switzerland are expected to apply for associate membership. As associate members, they would fully cooperate on most trading matters, but, in keeping with their policy of neutrality, they would not strengthen political ties with EEC lands, all of which oppose Russia in the cold war.

Greece is already an associate member. Politically, she is closely allied with the Common Market countries, but since she is not so well developed economically as they are, she will work toward full membership gradually. Turkey may also become an associate member under the same conditions as Greece.

**U. S. of Europe.** In addition to trade cooperation, leaders of the European Economic Community are also working toward political union. They hope in time to combine their lands under a single leadership—just as our 50 states are joined under the federal government.

The formation of a United States of Europe would mean the emergence of a third "major power" (along with the United States of America and the Soviet Union).

The creation of such a union

might have a tremendous effect on the cold war. If economic growth continues at its present pace in Western Europe, it will outstrip industrial and farm development in Russia and other communist lands. The superiority of political democracy combined with free enterprise in Western Europe as well as the United States will be demonstrated to people the world over.

Columnist Roscoe Drummond has expressed this view: "Communism will look to more and more people like the wave of the past" [instead of the "wave of the future"—as Khrushchev is always referring to communism].

**Problems for U. S.** Our government has solidly supported the growth of the European Economic Community. Its development, our leaders feel, is vastly strengthening the western position in the struggle with communism.

But other aspects of the Common Market present serious problems. How will its continued growth affect U. S. trade? How will such a U. S. ally as Japan be affected?

As Western Europe's economy has expanded during recent years, our sales to that region have almost doubled. In 1960 alone, U. S. sales to Common Market members increased 44%.

But will this situation continue? Many economists feel that as the European Economic Community continues to develop and expand, it will produce more of its own goods—and buy less from us. Moreover, a common tariff wall will eventually be raised against all outsiders—including the United States.

If, as now seems likely, this tariff barrier goes into effect with a completely free market existing among the EEC lands, the United States may find it hard to compete in selling certain of its products abroad. For example, France will be able to buy German autos duty-free, while the tariff proposed for U. S. autos sold in France and other Common Market lands will add nearly 30% to the sales price.

**Other trade.** In addition, we are likely to meet increasing competition from the European Economic Community in keeping our markets elsewhere in the world.

Other trading nations will also meet stepped-up competition from EEC. Our ally, Japan, may—for example—find it more difficult to keep up her own sales abroad. A drop in foreign sales could cause widespread hardship in that trading nation and result in political shake-ups. Conceivably Japan could then move away from the West toward the communist camp.

U. S. officials are now studying the trade situation. When Congress meets next month, President Kennedy may make recommendations on this whole problem. His assistants who are studying this question have these considerations in mind: (1) how to keep our own trading position strong; (2) how to continue to support the EEC without damaging our own trading interests or those of our non-European allies.

When the President's recommendations are made, we shall discuss them in a major article.

—By HOWARD SWEET

## Interviews on Careers

### Good Pay for Pilots

**CAPTAIN C. E. "Gene" Walton** is a pilot for American Airlines. He flies the sleek Electra between Washington, D. C., and New York City.

"There is much more to being a pilot than flying a plane," Captain Walton reports. "I generally get to the airport an hour before departure time. There I study weather reports for the flight route, including the place where I am scheduled to land. I also go over the flight plan with my first officer and other members of the crew, and check the fuel supply."

"I board the aircraft about 20 minutes before it is time to take it into the air. The flight engineer and I give the plane a thorough pre-flight going over. This includes checking some 200 items on the aircraft, and going over the log book in which the incoming pilot and his crew recorded events on their flight. The log gives details of the plane's last flight, and indicates what repairs, if any, are needed."

"After the passengers have boarded the plane, I start the engines and get ready to taxi out to the runway. The first officer calls

up every 6 months. Also, the company's supervisory pilots make regular tests of the flyer's ability."

**Training.** While in high school, take as many courses as possible in mathematics and the sciences. Next, you will be required to study such technical and engineering courses as meteorology, navigation, radio, and map reading. Many colleges and certain technical schools offer courses in these subjects.

The pattern you must follow in obtaining your flight instruction is set by the Federal Aviation Agency. You can begin your flight training by securing a student pilot's license, for which you must pass an examination. After you have had sufficient training to fly with and without instruments, and have met other requirements, you will receive a private pilot's license.

You will then have to secure a commercial pilot's rating. To qualify, you will need many hours of flight time, and you must pass stiff examinations dealing with flying problems and air traffic rules.

As soon as you have your commercial pilot's rating, and have taken the required technical courses, you may be employed as a



CAPTAIN WALTON of American Airlines prepares to take off

the control tower for information on the runway open to us, wind direction, and other data needed for a safe take-off. At the same time, the flight engineer checks all instruments to make certain that everything is functioning normally. I then take off under the direction of the control tower.

"Before we approach our destination, we contact the control tower there for landing instructions. After I land the plane, I go over the log to see that all necessary information is recorded in it."

**Qualifications.** If you hope to become a pilot, you must have excellent health and physical coordination, a stable disposition, and the ability to respond quickly in an emergency. Pilots must also have tact and a pleasing personality.

"As a pilot, you must undergo regular health checkups and flight proficiency tests," Captain Walton points out. "The Federal Aviation Agency (the government agency that supervises air travel) sees to it that pilots get a physical check-

first officer or copilot by an airline. It takes additional training to reach the post of captain or pilot.

**Earnings.** Fully qualified pilots have good incomes that range from around \$10,000 to \$25,000 or more a year. Earnings of copilots are somewhat lower than these.

**Facts to weigh.** "I can't think of any other profession I would rather be in than flying," says Captain Walton. "The pay is good, the work is challenging and interesting, and the hours are favorable."

"Of course, there are some drawbacks. The pilot of a big aircraft has a heavy responsibility for the safety of his passengers and crew. Also, a flyer has the constant worry that he may be grounded at some time for failure to pass the stiff physical examinations."

**More information.** Get in touch with airline offices in your locality. Many airlines have prepared special pamphlets on job opportunities in air transportation for use by high school and college students.

—By ANTON BERLE

# THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

## AREA

Less than half the size of North America, the European continent covers 3,801,886 square miles. Europe extends from Ireland and Portugal in the west to Russia's Ural Mountains in the east (where the peaks mark the beginning of Asia), and from the Arctic north to the Mediterranean Sea as the continent's watery southern boundary.

## POPULATION

Europe has 583,325,000 people. With an average of 145 people per square mile, it is the world's most thickly populated continent.

## COUNTRIES

Twenty-eight lands are listed on the chart below—including the European part of Turkey, though most of Turkey is in Asia; and the 2 Germanys, which constituted a single nation until after World War II.

The continent has 5 lands which—while governed as independent countries—are too tiny to be shown clearly on the map.

Vatican City State is the most important and most unusual of the 5. It lies within Rome, the capital of Italy, and is headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church. As leader of his church, the Pope is ruler of the Vatican. It is governed as a nation separate from and independent of the Italian Republic.

Andorra, land of farmers, lies at the French-Spanish frontier. Liechtenstein, between Switzerland and Austria, is a resort country. Monaco, tucked into France along the Mediterranean, is also a famous vacation spot. San Marino, an agricultural country, is near the Adriatic Sea in northern Italy.

These 5 small regions have a combined area of only around 261 square miles. Rhode Island, our smallest state, is almost 5 times as

large as the entire group. Their total population is close to 62,000. That of Rhode Island is near 900,000.

Island nations. Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland are island countries. They are considered as a part of Europe, just as Japan, Indonesia, and Ceylon are looked upon as parts of Asia.

## TERRAIN

Rugged mountains, plains, peninsulas, and big rivers—all are to be found in Europe.

Peninsulas. Norway and Sweden occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula in the northwest. Denmark is on the Jutland Peninsula.

In the south, Portugal and Spain share the Iberian Peninsula. Italy has its own peninsula. Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, and European Turkey are lands of the Balkan Peninsula.

Mountains. Various mountain chains, covering 800,000 square miles, form a wall across much of the European continent.

Included in this wall are the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the more famous Alps in France, Switzerland, Austria, and northern Italy; the Apennines in Italy; the Carpathians in eastern Europe; the Balkans in southeastern Europe, and the Caucasus in the Soviet Union.

Europe's highest peak is Mt. Elbrus in the Caucasus. It is 18,468 feet above sea level.

The Great European Plain, one of the world's largest, runs almost continuously from western France to the Ural Mountains in Russia. The rich harvests of the region make it one of the world's most productive areas. Most of Europe's people live in the plains sections.

Rivers and lakes are numerous and are an important means of transport.

The Volga, longest river in Europe, winds through Russia for 2,290 miles. The Danube flows eastward from southern Germany to the Black Sea. The Seine travels northwest through France into the English Channel. The Rhine, Elbe, and Oder are important German streams. Others in Europe are the Rhone, Po, Dniester, Dnieper, and Don.

The salty Caspian Sea, adjoining Europe on the southeast, is the largest body of water in the world to be wholly landlocked. It covers more than 160,000 square miles. Lake Ladoga in Russia (formerly a part of Finland) is the continent's largest body of fresh water. Its area is over 7,100 square miles.

## CLIMATE

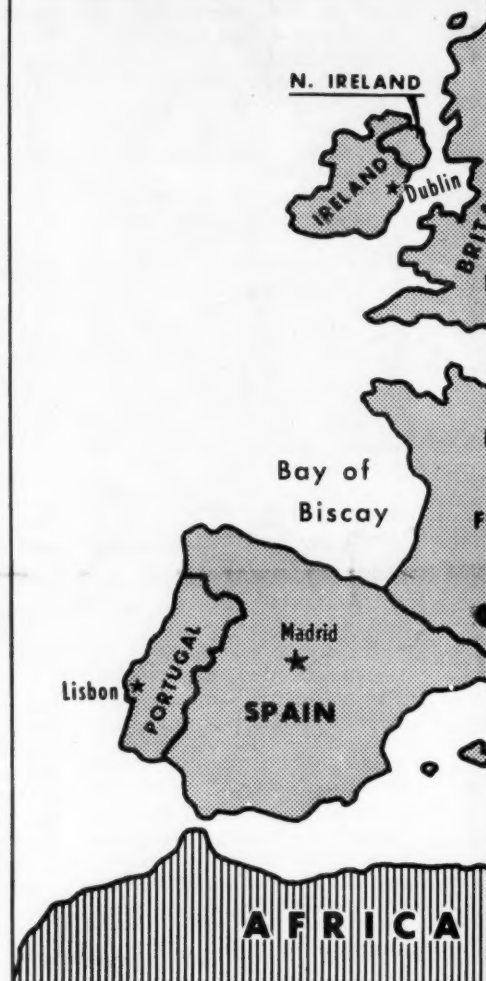
Western Europe has a mild climate due to the warm waters of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. Winds from the Gulf Stream blow warm air inland. The weather is colder in eastern Europe, where the winds lose their effect. Southern Europe has a mild climate all year. Rain is plentiful in most of the continent. In the Mediterranean region, most rain falls in winter. Summers are hot and dry.

## CITIES

European cities are famous for their Old World beauty and long history. Many of



## ATLANTIC OCEAN



## NATIONS AND CAPITALS

COUNTRY	SQUARE MILES	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Albania	11,100	1,556,000	Tirana
Austria	32,375	7,049,000	Vienna
Belgium	11,779	9,104,000	Brussels
Bulgaria	42,796	7,798,000	Sofia
Czechoslovakia	49,354	13,649,000	Prague
Denmark	16,576	4,547,000	Copenhagen
Finland	130,119	4,456,000	Helsinki
France	212,821	45,540,000	Paris
Germany, East	41,590	17,288,000	East Berlin
Germany, West	95,733	53,373,000	Bonn
Great Britain	93,895	52,675,000	London
Greece	51,182	8,258,000	Athens
Hungary	35,900	10,002,000	Budapest
Iceland	39,750	172,000	Reykjavik
Ireland	27,000	2,834,000	Dublin
Italy	116,300	49,368,000	Rome
Luxembourg	999	324,000	Luxembourg
Netherlands	12,500	11,480,000	The Hague, Amsterdam
Norway	125,064	3,587,000	Oslo
Poland	120,350	29,257,000	Warsaw
Portugal	35,500	9,125,000	Lisbon
Romania	91,700	18,256,000	Bucharest
Soviet Union	8,600,000*	214,400,000*	Moscow
Spain	194,945	30,128,000	Madrid
Sweden	173,500	7,480,000	Stockholm
Switzerland	15,941	5,290,000	Bern
Turkey	300,000*	27,803,000*	Ankara
Yugoslavia	99,000	18,655,000	Belgrade

\* First figure is total for nation.  
Second is for European part of country.

THE QUESTION MARK on Albania was p

them in the west date back to the Roman Empire. Some of the outstanding ones are as follows (population includes suburbs in most cases):

London	8,346,137	Paris	6,650,000
Moscow	6,300,000	Madrid	1,966,070
Rome	1,947,360	Istanbul	1,924,912
Vienna	1,900,000	Hamburg	1,815,399
Budapest	1,850,000	Athens	1,500,000

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Minerals. Northwest Europe has rich resources of coal, water power, iron ore, bauxite, copper, and lead. Lignite and peat are mined in some sections of the continent for use as fuel.

Forests. The most important are in Sweden, Finland, and Norway. Most of the northern trees are pine, spruce, and fir. Cork trees in Spain and Portugal furnish more than three-fourths of the world's supply of cork.





ut there because it is not certain whether that land is still under Soviet control. Red China appears to have more influence there now than does Russia.

Fishing grounds along the North Sea and the coasts of Norway and Iceland are important. Large catches of cod, herring, mackerel, and flounder are brought in. Sardines are caught off the coasts of the Mediterranean countries. In these areas, fishing provides a livelihood for thousands of persons.

### AGRICULTURE

Northwest Europe produces more butter, cheese, milk, potatoes, and sugar beets than does any other region in the world. Other valuable crops are rye, wheat, oats, barley, and grapes. Leading crops in southern Europe are wheat, barley, corn, rice, olives, grapes, and citrus fruits. The farmers of all countries raise livestock.

### INDUSTRY

As in resources, northwest Europe leads the continent as an industrial and manufacturing region.

The Ruhr Valley in West Germany is the outstanding iron and steel-making area in the northwest, but Sweden and Britain are noted for high-quality steel also. Textiles, machinery, and shipbuilding are other leading industries in this region.

Among the eastern communist lands, Russia is the industrial leader. Czechoslovakia also is a manufacturing center.

### LIVING STANDARDS

The countries of Western Europe now have the highest standard of living in their history. There are, however, differences.

Average income per person, for example, is \$1,376 in Sweden, \$1,275 in Switzerland, \$1,077 in Britain, and \$965 in West Germany. In communist Bulgaria the average is much lower, between \$200 and \$300 a year.

Of course, individuals may earn much more or less than the averages given. Even so, the

figures give an indication of European conditions. They serve as a base for comparison with our average income per person, now well over \$2,200 annually.

In Sweden, one of the best educated nations in Europe, 99 of every 100 adults can read and write. Many speak English, German, or French as well as their own Swedish tongue. In primitive Albania, a communist country now at odds with Russia, the level of education is the lowest in Europe. Very few Albanians ever get beyond grade school.

In Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and other Red lands, students do not begin to get as broad an education as in the United States. However, Russia has made great progress in teaching the sciences, including those dealing with space and explorations of the regions beyond earth. That nation and the U. S. are now engaged in a vitally important contest for supremacy in this field.

# Peace Corps

(Concluded from page 1)

Congress in September. Lawmakers granted the Corps \$30,000,000 for its first year.

**Who may volunteer for service in this program? What is expected of the Peace Corps worker?**

Details can be obtained by writing to: Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

In general, membership is open to American citizens 18 years of age and over. Though the Corps is commonly regarded as a youth program, there is no upper age limit, and a Nevada woman of 62 is already serving overseas.

The Corps, in accepting any person, chooses him for some particular job in a specific country. In order to be selected, he must have certain basic skills needed for that undertaking.

Once chosen, the Corps member goes through a period of training—first at one of the numerous U. S. colleges that cooperate in this program, then in the country where he is to work. He receives refresher courses in the skills his job will require, and instruction on the language and customs of the region where he will live. He also studies American history and international relations, so that he will be better able to discuss our nation and its aims.

Physical conditioning is emphasized, and some of the trainees go through a "toughening" course at a jungle camp in Puerto Rico.

Uncle Sam takes care of the volunteers' necessary travel expenses, and gives them an allowance for food and other necessities. When a

ally must get along without modern conveniences that most of us in this country take for granted. They are trained to expect difficult living conditions, and to spend long hours at work.

Even so, many people familiar with underdeveloped countries say that a person can't really imagine the problems to be faced in such areas until he has encountered them firsthand. This apparently was the feeling of Margery Micheltore—23-year-old Peace Corps member whose troubles in Nigeria were discussed in the November 6 issue of this paper.

On a postcard, which was found and read by Nigerian students, she had written—among other things—"We were really not prepared for the squalor and absolutely primitive living conditions." Resulting protests by people of Nigeria forced her to leave that country, though she continues to serve as a Corps member.

**On what grounds has the Peace Corps been criticized in the United States? How do supporters reply?**

Critics predict many other situations like the one involving Miss Micheltore and the postcard. Communists and other overseas enemies of the United States, it is argued, will publicize each incident in an effort to prove that Americans are arrogant and look down on less fortunate peoples.

In the first group of Peace Corps members sent overseas, the average age was 25. Opponents feel that these youths, while they may have a great deal of enthusiasm for their work, are not likely to be highly trained experts such as the underdeveloped countries need.

Typical of many comments by Peace Corps critics is this from the *Wall Street Journal*: "What person, except perhaps the very young themselves, can really believe that an Africa aflame with violence will have its fires quenched because some Harvard boy or Vassar girl lives in a mud hut and speaks Swahili?"

Supporters of the Peace Corps idea reply that favorable impressions created overseas by members of the new organization will far outweigh occasional setbacks like the postcard incident in Nigeria.

For a number of years, the argument continues, young Americans working through private organizations such as International Voluntary Services have shown that they can do much to help improve conditions in underdeveloped countries—and to win overseas friends for our nation by taking a real interest in other peoples' welfare and progress. Peace Corps members already on the job in foreign lands are doing the same, it is added.

Moreover, the advocates say, this program furnishes excellent training and experience for the members themselves—many of whom may later serve our country abroad in other capacities.

**What do you think of the Corps and its aims? Write and tell us your views.** —By TOM MYER



WOMEN do much of the threshing on collective farms in Russia

## Communism in Russia

### Story of Economic Tyranny

*This is the eleventh in a series of articles on communism and how it contrasts with our political and economic way of life.*

SOON after Stalin became dictator of the Soviet Union in the late 1920's, he ordered a drastic change in his country's economic life. He scrapped Lenin's New Economic Policy and launched a program of forced industrialization of Russia, regardless of its cost in human lives and suffering. His target was to reach America's level of output in the shortest possible time—a goal the Soviets are still striving to attain.

Stalin's first 5-year plan ran from 1928 to 1933. Under it, engineers and planners—strictly supervised by Communist Party agents—took over. They worked out vast plans to put all people, machines, land, and other Russian resources to work for the nation.

One of Stalin's first steps toward making over Russia was to take over the farms and organize them into "collectives." The Kulaks and other independent peasants who had been left alone under Lenin's NEP were driven from their lands. An estimated million or more were executed by the secret police, and countless other millions were put into slave labor camps.

Farm workers on the collectives were told that they were to run the farms on a cooperative basis. In practice, however, a Communist Party-appointed representative gave all orders. He told the workers what products to grow, and how much of the harvest was to go to the government. The Red representative, in turn, received his orders from Moscow.

Tractors and other types of farm equipment were put into government-operated units called machine-tractor stations. These stations were also directed by a communist who took his orders from the top bosses.

Stalin thought that farmers, by pooling their efforts and equipment under government direction, could produce a great deal more than they had before. He even expected this plan to free many farm workers for duty in the city factories.

But harvests in these years—particularly from 1930 through 1932—were extremely poor. While bad weather may have been partly to blame, it is generally agreed that peasant resentment of the strictly regimented life on the collective

farms was the chief reason for the poor crops. After the government took the farms away from their owners, there was a little incentive to work hard to produce food—particularly since Red agents carted away large portions of all harvests.

Despite widespread food shortages inside Russia at this time, Stalin ordered the sale of farm crops abroad in exchange for badly needed machines for his factories. As a result of these policies, untold millions of Russians died of starvation.

Stalin's brutal farm program was accompanied by efforts to speed up industrial development. From the outset, he emphasized heavy industry—as Russia still does today. He pushed production increases in coal, steel, and electricity. These industries were needed to make Russia militarily strong—a chief goal of Stalin and his successors.

Like employees of the collective farms, workers in Russia's government-operated factories were closely regulated by communist bosses. They were forced to work at jobs assigned to them, and any breaking of government rules was dealt with severely.

Before long, Stalin learned that force alone was not enough to make people put forth their best efforts. So he began to offer workers some of the same incentives and bonuses which communists have always claimed were "evils of the capitalist system."

One plan he put into effect was called "Stakhanovism"—named after Alexei Stakhanov, who devised it. Under this system the "norms," or average quotas for workers, were constantly raised. Those who could or would not achieve production norms were punished either by starvation wages or by other means.

In this way, Stalin mercilessly drove Russian workers to achieve ever higher levels of production. Under his brand of communism, which still exists to a large extent, the capitalist idea of rewarding workers for extra effort and skill was adopted. But the other advantages of capitalism—free choice of jobs, the right to belong to unions, etc.—were denied the Russian people. The whole economic system was and still is based on government compulsion and punishment rather than voluntary participation and democratic freedom.

(We shall continue our discussion of Russia's economic plans next week.) —By ANTON BERLE



SARGENT SHRIVER, JR., Director of the Peace Corps

person leaves the Corps, he will receive \$75 for each month of satisfactory work he has performed. (Persons in certain supervisory posts will receive more. Also, in some cases, Corps members are paid modest salaries by governments of the countries in which they are located.) The usual period of service, including training, is to be 2 years.

Young men in the Peace Corps don't become exempt from the military draft. But they can receive deferment, at least while they are Corps members.

Overseas, the volunteers gener-



# Story of the Week

## Tanganyika Gains Her Freedom This Week

When Tanganyika becomes free of British rule December 9, she will become the 29th independent nation in Africa. Shortly after this event, the African land is expected to be admitted to the United Nations, increasing that body to 104 members.

Tanganyika's Prime Minister Julius Nyerere is a good friend of Britain and other western nations. He plans to have his country become a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, which includes Britain and a number of her former colonies.

Tanganyika has an area of about 361,000 square miles—nearly as large as Texas and Oregon combined. Most of her 9,238,000 inhabitants are farmers and herders, or live in primitive conditions in the jungle. The country produces sisal hemp, coffee, cotton, tea, and wood products.

## Philippines to Get New Chief Executive

Diosdado Macapagal, whose name means "one who wins," has been living up to that name most of his life. Against great odds he won races for the Philippine legislature, became the Vice President 4 years ago, and won a surprise victory over President Carlos Garcia last month for the highest elective office in the Philippines.

Mr. Macapagal, 51, is scheduled to assume leadership of the Philippines when President Garcia's term expires December 30. The new President will face a host of problems. These include widespread poverty and a shortage of schools.

Moreover, Mr. Macapagal, who heads the Liberal Party, will have to work with a legislature that is controlled by the opposition Nationalists led by Mr. Garcia. In fact, certain leaders of this party are asking for a recount of the recent votes, and they may try to keep Mr. Macapagal from taking office.

The President-elect, a lawyer, is known for his scrupulous honesty and has been praised for this quality even by many of his political opponents. Because he knew poverty as a youth, he has strong sympathy for his country's poor people, and has promised to improve their lot when he becomes President.

## Numerous Events Are Observed in December

December is one of the most festive months of the year. During this month occur both the celebration of Christmas and, usually, the Jewish Feast of Lights. Called Hanukkah, this latter holiday is being celebrated for 8 days beginning December 3 this year.

In addition to religious holidays,



Pan American Health Day is observed December 2; United Nations Human Rights Day, December 10; and our Bill of Rights Day, December 15.

December 7 is another day that will long be remembered by Americans. On that day, in 1941, the Japanese caught us by surprise and attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing 2,000 Americans and sinking 6 battleships. The Pearl Harbor attack, which forced us into World War II, serves as a reminder that we must be militarily prepared so long as there are possible aggressors on the globe.

## Coveted Nobel Prizes Awarded December 10

The coveted Nobel Prizes will be awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, and Oslo, Norway, on December 10. These awards are given to individuals or groups doing outstanding work in peace, physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature.

Each Nobel Prize consists of a sum of money—over \$48,000—and a gold medal. The money comes from the fortune of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, whose will provided for the prizes. The awards to be given this year are:

**Peace.** The late UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld for his untiring quest for world peace; and

South African tribal chief Albert John Luthuli for his peaceful struggle to gain political rights for Negroes in his country. (The latter award is for 1960, when no Peace Prize was given.)

**Physics.** Professor Robert Hofstadter of Stanford University, and Dr. Rudolf Moessbauer of West Germany. Both men have contributed new knowledge about the makeup of the atom, and Dr. Moessbauer has developed a more accurate method of measuring time.

**Chemistry.** Professor Melvin Calvin of the University of California for his work on plants and their method of food intake.

**Medicine.** Dr. Georg von Bekesy, a Harvard University physics professor, for work done some years ago in his native Hungary on hearing problems.

**Literature.** Ivo Andric of Yugoslavia for "the epic force with which he depicted themes and human destinies from the history of his country."

## Geneva Test Ban Talks Are On Again

Western-Soviet talks to ban nuclear tests are once again under way in Geneva, Switzerland. The Reds agreed to resume the meetings a short time ago, but not until after they had conducted extensive nuclear tests between September 1 and early November.

Moscow now wants the West to agree to a "voluntary" ban on nuclear testing in the atmosphere such as the free world accepted during the previous test ban talks that began October 1958. The Reds broke that ban when they resumed massive nuclear explosions last September—after having long prepared for such tests in secret while continuing talks with the West.

Uncle Sam undoubtedly is keeping this past Soviet performance in mind as he considers whether or not to resume nuclear blasts in the atmosphere. Meanwhile, our officials are going ahead with the renewed Geneva talks in the hope

(Concluded on page 8)



## Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated November 6, 13, and 27.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for every wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

- The lands which make up the region known as Indochina were formerly controlled by (a) Great Britain; (b) Russia; (c) France; (d) Japan.
- Cambodia is having troubles with neighboring Thailand and South Viet Nam because (a) both these countries accuse Cambodia of being a base for communist activity; (b) Cambodia wishes to remain neutral; (c) both countries hope to seize part of Cambodia's rich forest lands; (d) Cambodia claims areas in both these countries.
- Nigeria's change-over from a colony to an independent country was marked by (a) rioting and violence; (b) calling UN troops into the country to bring order; (c) orderliness; (d) its complete diplomatic break with Great Britain.
- The United States, Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines are all members of (a) NATO; (b) SEATO; (c) OAS; (d) OECD.
- The farming towns being set up in South Viet Nam are called (a) communes; (b) collectives; (c) agrarians; (d) agrovilles.
- Who heads the new government in Laos? (a) Ngo Dinh Diem; (b) Souvanna Phouma; (c) Sarit Thanarat; (d) Sukarno.
- FCC Chairman Newton Minow is trying to (a) bring pressure to bear on TV stations that consistently produce shows of low standards; (b) set up a new television survey system; (c) get the TV industry to devote the bulk of its programs purely to entertainment; (d) get commercials off television programs.
- Relations between our country and Nigeria (a) have been resumed after a prolonged break; (b) have been broken off in recent weeks; (c) are good and we may step up our aid to the new country; (d) are bad because Nigeria plainly leans toward the communist nations for leadership.
- School enrollment in the United States this year is (a) at an all-time high; (b) lower than usual; (c) slightly above average; (d) about average.
- Opponents of any expansion of federal school aid maintain that (a) schools would not get as much money from the federal government as they do from local governments; (b) the federal government would then be in a position to put too much pressure on local governments; (c) the federal government would concentrate too much on educating superior students; (d) the federal government would go bankrupt.
- Russia has openly criticized which one of its satellites? (a) Bulgaria; (b) Hungary; (c) Poland; (d) Albania.

(Concluded on page 8)

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Teen-age daughter to mother: High school is really wonderful.  
Pleased mother: You're learning a lot, are you?

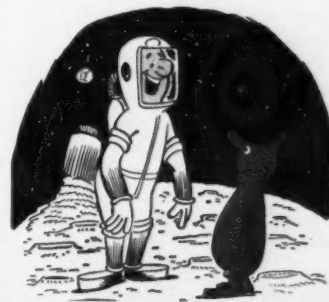
Daughter: Well, yes—but that's not exactly what I had in mind. With the rush of getting to classes on time, I find that I've lost 10 pounds since school started.

A man was busy fishing along a quiet stream when a stranger came by and inquired: "Catch anything yet?"  
"No," was the answer.  
"That's strange. I heard this was a fine place for trout."  
"It must be," was the answer. "They refuse to leave it."

A man who was operating a small-town newspaper told a friend that he could be the editor of the "Problem Department" column. "But there's no salary to begin with," the new publisher added.

"No salary?" exclaimed the friend. "Then how will I live?"  
"Oh," came the reply, "that's your first problem."

"Poor old Bill! He's so near-sighted he's working himself to exhaustion."  
"What does his eyesight have to do with it?"  
"He can't see whether the boss is watching him or not, so he has to keep on working all the time."



"Thank goodness you've come. You're the first human being I've seen in 6 months."

## Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

12. Senator Fulbright believes political education (a) should be stopped in all schools; (b) should be strongly encouraged in our school system; (c) takes too much time away from basic subjects such as science and languages; (d) is too much like communist propaganda.

13. The Social Security Act was adopted by Congress in the (a) 1920's; (b) 1940's; (c) 1930's; (d) 1950's.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

14. The U. S. military and economic aid given to Turkey and Greece to prevent communist aggression there following World War II has since been named after the originator of the program and is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of the successful Red revolution in Russia in 1917 and was the nation's first dictator.

16. Alexander Kerensky replaced Prince Lvov as \_\_\_\_\_ of the temporary Russian government after the fall of the Czarist rule in that country.

17. \_\_\_\_\_, Russia's north-western neighbor, is finding it difficult to remain neutral, for it is being pressured to adopt pro-Soviet policies.

18. In World I the Allies were upset when \_\_\_\_\_, a partner in the fight against Germany, decided to get out of the war in order to deal solely with its critical internal problems.

19. The \_\_\_\_\_ Marxists had more members in their party than the Menshevik Marxists.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the appropriate person.

20. Sir Abubakar Balewa
21. Cheddi Jagan
22. General Cemal Gursel
23. Howard K. Smith
24. Ngo Dinh Diem
25. Kemal Ataturk
- A. Newscaster and reporter
- B. Prime Minister of Nigeria
- C. President of Turkey
- D. Prime Minister of British Guiana
- E. Founder and First President of Turkish Republic.
- F. Acting UN Secretary-General
- G. President of South Viet Nam

In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

26. A special envoy was called to enter the negotiations. (a) representative; (b) congressman; (c) prime minister; (d) chairman.

27. The government obtained an injunction to stop the proceedings. (a) court order; (b) act of Congress; (c) order from the President; (d) diplomatic note.

28. Which word is spelled correctly? (a) necessary; (b) necessary; (c) necessary; (d) necessary.

29. Which of the following is the correct plural? (a) cupfuls; (b) cupsful; (c) cups full; (d) cupsfuls.

Each of the regions below can be found on the map, page 7, column 4. Match the numbers with the appropriate letters.

30. Istanbul—Formerly known as Constantinople.

31. Bulgaria—A communist satellite which borders on Turkey.

32. Ankara—The capital of Turkey.

33. Turkey—This nation's top leader of a few years ago was recently executed.



PRESIDENT Joaquin Balaguer of the Dominican Republic and (at right) Rafael Trujillo, Jr., son of the late dictator of the Latin American land. Trujillo fled his country during an overturn in his government.



## Story of the Week

(Concluded from page 7)

that this time Russia will be more sincere in seeking a test ban than she was in the past.

Some people have suggested that, during these meetings, our nation should make all preparations for immediate testing in the atmosphere if Russia begins again.

### Future Outlook for Dominican Republic

After many years of dictatorial rule, the Dominican Republic may finally be on the road to democracy. The island nation recently succeeded in putting down an effort by Hector and José Trujillo—brothers of the late dictator Rafael Trujillo—to seize power. They left the country one day after the former dictator's son, Rafael Jr., had fled. President Joaquin Balaguer has scheduled free elections for spring.

Though he succeeded in putting down an attempt to restore dictatorial rule in the Dominican Republic, President Balaguer still faces many problems. These include sharp rivalries within the land's armed forces, and deep political differences among the country's people. In fact, it isn't certain that President Balaguer would have succeeded in putting down the new Trujillo effort to seize power if United States ships had not stood by to back up the embattled leader in case of need.

(We shall tell more about the Dominican Republic, which shares a Caribbean island with Haiti, in a main article next week.)

### European Puzzle

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a leading statesman in western Europe.

1. Capital of Poland.
2. An Italian island in the Mediterranean.
3. One of northern Europe's peninsular countries.
4. Another nearby peninsular nation.
5. Tiny communist land now in a dispute with Russia.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Valley, big industrial area.
7. An island country which is a part of Europe.
8. A northern sea.

### News at a Glance From Other Lands

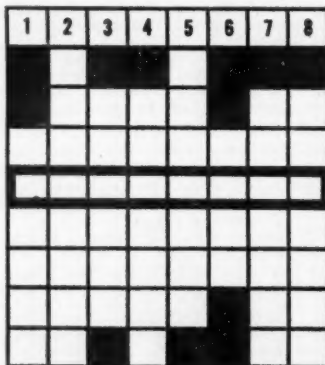
The British people hope that a visit of their Queen—Elizabeth II—will help strengthen bonds of friendship between their country and certain African lands, especially Ghana. The Queen's African tour, which began November 9, is scheduled to end December 6. Countries she has visited or plans to visit include Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Senegal.

Finland has been granted a temporary breathing spell from Soviet pressure. Not long ago, Moscow announced it will put off—for the time being at least—defense talks with the Finns. It had been feared that such talks might bring Soviet demands for bases in Finland or other concessions that would hamper this nation's neutral position.

Venezuela has broken off diplomatic ties with Premier Fidel Castro's Cuba because of "interference" in Venezuelan domestic affairs. Nine other Latin lands have done likewise: Honduras, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Costa Rica.

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the Dominican Republic, and (2) conflict among "right, middle, and left-wing" groups in U.S.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Australia. VERTICAL: 1. Malagasy; 2. Tunisia; 3. Boise; 4. Potomac; 5. Erie; 6. Niagara; 7. Colorado; 8. Ethiopia; 9. Dead.

## NEWS QUIZ

### Peace Corps Program

1. Name at least 4 lands to which Peace Corps members have already been sent.

2. What are some types of jobs these workers carry out?

3. Briefly describe the training of a Corps volunteer.

4. Members receive an allowance for expenses, plus a payment in cash when they leave the Corps. To a rank-and-file volunteer, the latter sum amounts to how much for each month of service: \$75, \$150, \$225, or \$340?

5. According to people familiar with life in underdeveloped lands, why may the workers feel unprepared when they reach the areas where they are to serve?

6. In this country, what are some points put forth by critics of the Peace Corps?

7. Give arguments of the program's supporters.

### Discussion

1. How much influence do you think the Corps will have in winning friends abroad for the United States? Explain your position.

2. Would you like to be a member? Why, or why not?

### European Unity

1. Name the countries which are present members of the European Economic Community.

2. Right after World War II, how did the United States pave the way for Western European unity?

3. As a forerunner to the European Community, what industries were merged in 1952?

4. What is the difference between the European Economic Community and the Common Market?

5. In general, by what means has the Common Market tried to stimulate trade?

6. Why does Britain's government want to join the Common Market, and why do Commonwealth leaders oppose the move?

7. How might the creation of a United States of Europe affect the cold war?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that the economic progress already made in Western Europe can be matched on the political side—with the emergence of a United States of Europe? Defend your position.

2. Do you or do you not favor closer economic and political ties between the United States and the European Community? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Which is the latest African country to win its independence?

2. Identify Diosdado Macapagal.

3. What are the Nobel Prizes?

4. What moves has the Dominican Republic recently made toward democracy?

5. Why did British Queen Elizabeth II tour certain African lands?

### References

"Peace Corps Boot Camps," *Time*, August 11, page 30.

"Britain Stages a Great Debate," by Charles Hussey, *New York Times Magazine*, October 15. Controversy over joining the Common Market.

"The United States of Europe: A Realistic Hope for the Sixties," by Roscoe Drummond, *Saturday Review*, November 4.

### Pronunciations

Diosdado Macapagal — dē-ōs-dā'dō mā-kā'pā-gāhl'

Joaquin Balaguer — wā-keen' bā-lā-gair'

Julius Nyerere — nī-rā'rē

Rafael Trujillo — rā-fā-ēl' trōō-hē'yō



